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| Convection | Jet Stream |
| Westerlies | Condensation |
| Cold Air | Warm Air |
| Coriolis Effect | High Pressure |
| Low Pressure | Cold Front |
| Warm Front | Air Masses |
| Stationary Front | Water Vapor |
| Sunny day with no clouds is what type of air pressure system? | Front |
| http://thecomplementarynature.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/chap01_convection.gifThe transfer of heat, usually in gases or liquids. | http://whyfiles.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/jet_stream_globe.jpgA fast flowing river of air found in the atmosphere at around 12 km above the surface of the Earth. |
| West-to-east motion of the atmosphere, centered over  the middle latitudes of both hemispheres. | Effects of CondensationThe process by which water vapor in the air is changed into liquid water. |
| Does not hold as much moisture. More dense. | Holds more moisture. Less Dense. |
| The rotation of the Earth causes the air and water to be deflected to the right north of the equator. | When cooler air sinks and is warmed, the air can hold more moisture. This usually means sunny skies. |
| When warm air rises and is cooled, the air cannot hold as much moisture.  Often, these areas are associated with precipitation and stormy weather. | front coldCold air advances into region of warm air. Intensity of precipitation greater, but short lived. Clearing conditions after front passes. |
| front warmWarm air displacing cool air.The leading edge warm air must “overrun” cold air. These are usually slow moving. | cP: cold, dry stable  cT: hot, dry, stable air aloft, unstable at the surface  mP: cool, moist, unstable  mT: warm, moist, unstable |
| Surface positions of this type of front do not move | Water in its gaseous state-instead of liquid or solid (ice). Totally invisible. |
| High Pressure System  http://paulhellyer.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/LetterH.jpg | Boundaries separating different air masses |